Amusements.

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lies Kaie Newton. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-ICE Him Kale Newton. WITCH MATINEES.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-ave.
THIS EVENING at 8-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Eighty-

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-C. J. Hogan BROADWAY THEATER.
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ACTEN Mr. Occas Guttingon.

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SALVE is unequaled; its popularity is steadily increasing as it cures

NEW-YORK MERCHANTS desirous to advertise in The Washington Daily Cheorica, the leading paper at the National Capitol are informed that the undersigned are regulatly appointed services, and are prepared to make contracts for advertising for any number of insertions, on the same terms as at the Washington Office.

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All who desire an early chuice from the most veried and extensive
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CATABRH! POSITIVE CURE! e delusions which have never cursd one case, ashing N. Y., having discovered a Positrus Par-ained from plants—Nature's Socresion Remedia errons as to its efficacy. Explanatory circular, one

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1.696 Chestaut-st. Phila: Astorph. N.Y., 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid freedelent imitations of his patents. Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sowereign remedy in all these infected districts. Sold by all Druggists. MADAME JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND PATENT

to develop the natural beauty of the fees. Depot. No. 363 Canalist. Sold by de-GROVER & BAKER'S MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RRNT, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dress-making and family sewing done to order. Mrs. S. FRITH, No. 907 Broadway, corner Tweotieth-st., up stairs. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

rs' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUN and STER SAFER. For sale low. MARTIN & Co., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestaut-at., Phila. THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

nufactured by Peaner, Braunsdorf & Co., No. 84 Bowery, N. Y. Everdell's New Wedding Cards and Envelopes.
Psteat secored. Very elegant. Sold only at No. 202 Broadway. TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, Monthly and Suspensory Bannages, the best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, No. 545 Erondway.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.-For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. TI Howe Machine Co., No. 599 Broadway, New-York. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by Russitos. No. 10 Aster House, and druggists.

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ently at No. 2 Vessey at. Lody attendant.

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IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
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WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

USE CRISTADORO'S DYE-Approved by universal

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: In an article in to-day's Tribune headed "An Instructive Record, "in giving the votes of the last Assembly on Instructive Record, in giving the voice of the issue are under the "Act regulating the sale of alcoholic Honors in our city," among those under the head of "absent or dodged" I find the name of the Hon. John Ferris of Delaware Co. I wish simply to say that the grationan above named was absent as one of a committee on legislative business. If he had been present he would have voted "aye." On all such questions of right and justice, either in State or nation, there is no dodge in him. Respectfully yours,

Respectfully yours, Hempstead, Sept. 11, 1866. A CARD FROM MR. GEO. P. PUTNAM.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: That lively and wide-awake paper, The Citi-Six: That lively and wide-awake paper, The Citizey, among other pleasant and compilmentary references to
my name in connection with a certain office, of which I still
find myself the occupant says that the "Poet Bryant feels a
great personal and pecusiary interest in Putsam." &c.
I shrink from intruding a word on my private affairs, and
it is, perhaps, needless to refer to this bit of gossip at all; but
least my silence should imply assent to this connection of the
houored name of Bryant with my own, will you permit me in
those short lines simply to say that, although Mr. Bryant, in
the kindest and most disinterested manner, personally pre
conted my name when those offlees were first to be filled and these short lines simply to say that, although Mr. Bryant, in the kindest and most disinterested manner, personally presented with the same of the sam

TEXAS.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS-TWO

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND CITIENS—TWO OF THE FORMER WOUNDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 12.—Information from Brentam, Toxas, states that at that place, on the night of the 7th, there were two balls—one participated in by negroes and the other by whites. A party of Federal soldiers went to the negro ball and broke it up. They then went to the white ball and offered some disturbance, and, being asked to leave, one of them knocked down one of the managers. Pistols were shortly afterward brought into use, and two poldiers were wounded. This broke up the ball. But in the night the soldiers broke into the store of Compton & Brother, and shortly after they left a fire was discovered, which consumed that and six other of the largest stores in the town. Loss \$5,000.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. The New-Orleans Riot. Its Official History. We shall issue this afternoon, a Tract containing an authentic History by official documents of the New-Orleans Riot. Price five cents; \$40 per 1,000. Orders accompanied with the cash are solicited. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st, New-

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 2. Number two of the The TRIBUNE Tracts will contain the proceedings of the Southern Loyalists Convention,

and will be ready in a few days. THE EXTRA TRIBUNE FOR THE POLITICAL

CAMPAIGN. Payable always in advance. The papers to be sent to one address.

Address Tun Tringens, New-York City.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. Will B. of Baltimore oblige us with his name?

To Correspondents.

Ne notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever istended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar, any for his good faith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Andrew Stuart, the Unionist, who was killed by a Copporhead at the reception of the President in Indianapolia on Monday last, was buried yesterday with imposing coremonies by the Union League of that city. The biame of the disaster is attached solely to the torchlight procession that attempted to ride down and scatter the crowd.

A most distressing and terrible accident occurred in Abany yesterday. The boilers attached to the planing mills of H. G. Rocke exploded, killing 12 persons, injuring many more, and completely destroying the building. Most of those killed were laboring men, who leave behind m large families.

hem large families.

At Madison, Ind., the President attempted to address he crowd, but was prevented, amid loud cries for Grant and Farragut, by a veteran soldier, who told him it was not desired he should speak. A considerable disturbance ollowed, in which a number were slightly injured.

Gen. Woodford, candidate for the Lieutenant-Governo Gen. Woodford, candinate for the Letterant-Governosship for this State, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience last evening, in the hall of the Union League of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn. Speeches were also made by the Hon. John Oakey, J. B. Finney, esq., and

The Hon. Henry Grider, representative from the HIId Kentucky District in Congress, died on Friday last. His demise is sincerely regretted by a large circle of sorrowing friends.

PENDING CANVASS.

The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of New-Jersey yesterday held a Convention at Hoboken and nominated Mr. Geo. A. Halsey as their candidate for Congress. Mr. Halsey was recently removed from the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue of that district for declining to support the Presidential policy.

A deputation from the Southern Loyalists now in New-York, paid a visit to Paterson, N. J., last evening, and addressed about 3,000 persons in the Wigwam, which was filled to overflowing. The utmost enthustasm prevailed. The Hon. John Minor Botts, Judge Heisland, Senator Buckley, General Hart, and others were present and addressed the enthus of the second se

The Hon. A. H. Lafflin was renominated, resterday, at tome, Oneida Co., for the XXth Congressional District f New-York. He is a stanch Republican.

Dr. George B. Loring has withdrawn as a candidate for the Vth Congressional District of Massachusetts, thus leaving the field clear for Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. J. S. Chipman and Henry F. Stevens, both Democrats, have been nominated for the 1st and 11d Congressional Districts of Michigan.

Districts of Michigan.

The Democratic and Johnson Convention of Baltimore have nominated W. P. Maulsby of Frederick for IVth Congressional District of Maryland. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the delegates at the nomination.

CITY NEWS.

Yesterday afternoon the Roosevelt-st. ferry-boat, Idaho, came in collision with a launch belonging to the Navy-Yard, upset it, and two of the crew, named Samuel Cooley, and Joseph Randall, both colored, were drowned.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold is still kept profitably strong by the bulls, who make the bears pay interest and a commission daily for its use. There is no great disposition to bull gold, except by a few professional operators, who reason that as long as the drain for customs continues and the market is not releved by sales from the Treasury, or by the prepayment of the November interest, the premium cannot be materially reduced. Gold-bearing Government stocks were steady at the Stock Exchange, but were weaker after the call. Money on call to stock houses is 5 per cent, and upon Government stocks lower rates are made. In commercial paper the supply is increasing, but prime names are done at 5 per cent.

On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found New Publications; Police Trials; Civil Courts; Police Reports; Commercial Matters, and Market Reparts.

It is suggested that Mr. Hoffman's relations with Mr. Morrissey at the recent Convention will make him a striking candidate.

Gen. Butler will have no difficulty in the Sixth Massachusetts District, as Dr. Loring has withdrawn from the Congressional contact,

T. Weed ! -Tweed ! -Rum ! -Respectability !-Johnny Morrissey !- Raymond !- Oakey Hall !- Hoffman !- It is not often we find things so thoroughly

Mr. Hughes's letter from London, beginning with European politics, continuing with grouse shooting. and ending with English reform, certainly takes a wide sweep, and will be found of general interest.

The Southern delegates arrived in Boston last evening, and pleased the citizens so well that 7,000 or 8,000 people in Tremont Temple and Fancuil Hall stayed up all night to hear them speak. Massachusetts does not intend to sleep during the entire can-

The reception of the American Embassy to Russia shows that not only re the two Governments on the best of terms, but that the Russian people have warm sympathy with American institutions. There is a liberal element in Russian politics which has already influenced the course of the Empire, and which looks to this country for encouragement and example.

Monday and Tuesday evenings, Sept. 17 and 18, have been appointed for the enrollment of Union electors in this city. Every voter is interested in making this enrollment perfect, and should personally see to the canvass of his Ward. The Democrats claim that their majority in the city will elect Hoffman in spite of the vote in the rest of the State, and only gross neglect on the part of our citizens may make the boast good.

Gen. Grant made rather a good speech in Cincinnati to the delegation who went to worry him at the theater, and we trust it will be remembered. Everybody knows that Grant goes with the party because the President is his commander-in-chief, and why annoy him? We also trust that when the President speaks there will be no more such scenes as at Indianapolis. The President of the United States is entitled to courtesy and respect. Whatever provocation may come from that high person, we should consider always the office, and not the man. Remembering what Andrew Johnson was, seeing what he is, let us at least be kind and forgiving, and walk back from his nakedness with averted gaze.

The World assigns, as the chief reason for the late Union victories, that "in Maine and Vermont not one man in ten thousand ever sees a Southerner in the whole course of his life." Reasons must be difficult to find-at least such as satisfy The World, "What to find—at least such as satisfy The World. What should I say?" inquired Guildenstein, "Why, anything but to the purpose," answered Hamlet. We can tell The World that tens of thousands of gallant voters from Maine and Vermont saw tens of thousands of the tens of thousands of the transfer of the tens of thousands of the transfer of the tens of thousands of the transfer of the tr Col. Mason, the commanding officer of Galveston, has gone up to Brentam to examine into the matter.

A dispatch from Houston says, regarding the same affair, some Federal soldiers, while attempting to enter a dancing school with negro wenches as partners, were research, and one of their number killed.

of Southerners in the past six years. They saw them in the South; they saw their faces, and finally they had a long look at their backs. The World may be ignorant of Vermont and Maine, but Vermont and Maine should not be ignorant of the South after marching through it.

THE ALBANY TICKET.

The wholesale plunderers of our City have achieved a triumph worthy of their audacity and their daring. By surrounding, badgering, bullying and wheedling the hybrid Convention, adjourning it over against its overwhelming vote, and threatening that Gen. Dix, if nominated, should get but 20,000 votes in this city. they forced it, against its better judgment, to nominate John T. Hoffman for Governor. He is not the choice of the Convention, but of the tools and lacqueys of Tweed, Cornell and Brennan, who were sent up in crowds from this City to control the result, and did control it. They ruled the party by threatening to ruin it if not allowed to have their way.

Mr. Hoffman is the respectable figure-head of our confederated municipal robbers. The "Ring" want money; he wants power and distinction: the two wants fit into each other like cogs. If he is elected, the "ring" will establish a branch at Albany, and enlarge its operations indefinitely. All State Boards are to be abolished-we shall have a Police changed with every election, the duties of Health Board transferred to a Committee of Aldermen; and the reign of unlimited stench and pestilence restored. But there is to be a day for voting first, and Mr. Hoffman will not be Governor.

HOW TO GET UP ANOTHER CIVIL WAR. There are a few uneasy persons, both North and South, who seem not to comprehend that the people of this country have had Civil War enough for a generation. They seem to be "spoiling for a muss;" and from day to day threaten what they will do, or cause to be done, if somebody else does or don't do something or other. These persons, in our judgment, sadly mistake the temper of the American People. We had been accustomed, for a good sixty years, to settle our domestic differences by voting; finally, we concluded to try fighting a while; and we tried it to our perfect satisfaction. We fought that fight out, and went quietly back to voting; and there we mean to stay. If the hot-heads want more fighting, the Fenians or the Mexicans will supply them on short notice and in lots to suit customers; but we, who stay at home, mean to have peace.

The N. Y. Times thus maps out the ways and means of getting the country into another Civil

War:

"By law, Congress [the House] consists of 241 members; and by law, also, a majority of the whole number, or 121 members, constitute a quorum. Suppose that members elected from the Southern States should meet in December, 1867, and he enough, added to Northern members who believe in their right to representation, and who would meet with them, to constitute a quorum; and suppose the Northern members who do not believe the South entitled to representation, and who would not meet with them, should meet by themselves, constituting less than a quorum of the whole number. The President will be under the necessity of recognizing one or the other of these bodies as the valid, constitutional House of Representatives. He must send his message to the one or the other. He must sign bills passed by the one or the other. He must treat one or the other as a branch of Cougress, clothed with the power of making laws, and the other as having no such authority. And, under the dreumstances assumed, there can be very little doubt, in view of his known opinions on the subject, that President Johnson will recognize the awarerical quaram—the body which contains a majority of all the members—as the only body authorized by the Canstitution to make laws for the United States. He will probably send his message to that body; he will sign the bills they pass, if concurred in by the Senate, and he will not recognize the acts of the other as valid in any respect. The Senate, on the contrary, will recognize a majority of members from all the States but tes, even if they are a minority of the whole, as the real Congress, and as clothed with all the powers of legislation.

"Here, certainly, is danger of a collision of authority."

—If the "Conservatives" who may be elected to Con-

-If the "Conservatives" who may be elected to Congress this year, propose thus to unite with the Rebels in forming a House in defiance of existing laws, including that requiring each member of Congress to swear that he never aided the Rebellion, the public ought to know it -and they shall. The editor of The Times is understood to aspire to a seat in the XLth Congress, It is but right, therefore, that he should frankly state which of the two Houses, made up as he foreshadows above, he will take his seat in. If he proposes to unite with that which is to be made up in good part of men whom the laws of the land pronounce ineligible to seats, and thus plunge the country into bloody convulsion, his constituents will bestow their votes accordingly. And so of other aspirants.

But the game of Rebellion cannot win. Mr. Johnson and the "bread and butter men" must have Appropriations. They cannot have them without a Times does not pretend that a pro-Rebel Senate can be manufactured in the tashion above set forth. If Andrew Johnson should see fit to send his Message to the bogus House, what of it? He could not "sign bills:" for none could pass without a Senate. Meantime we, who have no offices, no contracts, no "spoils" of any kind, could stand it at least as long as the office-holders. And, when they became hungry or weary, they would stop playing Congress, and

come back to their mutton. Let the country mark this plot, as set forth in an Administration journal, and take good care to squelch it. We have 140 Republican-Unionists in the present House If we can elect 121 to the next, the game of Rebellion is effectually blocked. We have begun well in Oregon, Vermont, and Maine, and bave only to go right on to render the getting up of a bogus Congress, or even a bogus House, impossible. Now let the question be put to every candidate, and mark well his answer, "If an attempt is made to pitch-pole the Rebels into Congress, in defiance of existing laws, and so to create a double Congress, will you favor or oppose it? Will you take your seat in the loyal or the pro-Rebel House?" Let us have Mr. H. J. Raymond's answer for a beginning!

THE NON-ELECT.

The State Ticket nominated by the political brethren in our State of Mayor Monroe, Gen. Forrest and Admiral Semmes, is made up as follows:

For Governor-JOHN T. HOFFMAN, New-York: For Lieut. Governor-ROBERT H. PRUYN, Albany; For Canal Commissioner-WM. W. WRIGHT, Geneva; For Prison Inspector-FRANCIS B. GALLAGHER, Buffalo.

Mr. Pruyn was formerly a Whig, then a Republican, and was away as Minister to Japan throughout the War. Always obedient to the beck of "the Dictator," he has been involved in his present dilemma by a will stronger than his own. We shall be glad to hear that he and Gen. Woodford are to address the same audiences alternately in the progress of the canvass.

Mr. Wright has been about the Canals these many years, which is an objection. "An old canaler" has too many friends to make a good Commissioner. Friends are expensive in these days; they cost the State a mint of money. Our best Canal Commissioners have taken hold green and kept clear of friends while in office. Mr. Gallagher is a "Senate" Fenian, and nomi-

nated on that account. This sort of nomination rarely pays. On the whole, this ticket has n't a healthy look. It can scarcely stand up to be knocked down. But,

since defeat was inevitable, it was well to nominate candidates whom it will not astonish. Mayor Hoffman was commended to support in Albany yesterday as "a War Democrat." He was just

such a War Democrat as Vallandigham or Thomas H.

Seymour. He made several speeches against the War

-none for it. At the Wall-st. meeting, eight days before the last Pilisidential Election, he said: "The merchants, brokers and capitalists of New-York have

who, under the lead of Gen. Dix, had just resolved to support Mr. Lincoln's reëlection.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republican-Unionists of the Vth (Hudson) District yesterday nominated George A. Halsey of Newark for Congress. This is an excellent choice. Mr. Halsey has just been removed from the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue in that district (the second in importance in the Union)-an office which he filled with signal efficiency and popularity. He will now be sent to Congress. Gov. Ward's majority in the District last year was over 1,000, and the boys

say they will give Halsey a handsome increase on it. Our Jersey friends have made three excellent ominations for Congress-namely: IIId District-John Davidson, Elizabeth.

IVth District-JOHN HILL Booneton. Vth District-George A. Halsey, Newark, - We calculate to elect at least two of these-both

THE BOYS ON BEHIND.

gains. Jersey is coming right.

Those who were seriously alarmed by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and the forlorn battalion of renegades that have followed him, did not consider that before every great battle cowards desert the ranks, and that the loss of every doubtful man is equal to an accession of strength. It is far better that Mr. Raymond and Gen. Dix should oppose the party than demoralize it. Beside this, there is in every great or-

ganization an inert element which only becomes actve when confronted with apparent danger; thus, the more bitter the opposition, the more gross the treachery to the Union party, the more earnest and resolute becomes. The immense gains in Vermont and Maine were chiefly due to the combined action of the South, the Copperheads, and the President, in arous-

For one vote that the President has taken from us

ing the indignation of the people.

he has probably given twenty. None have been quicker to see this than the Democrats, who counted argely on his influence. Connecticut was their first disappointment; but they reflected that Mr. Johnson's influence had scarcely had time to work. Vermont was their second, but they were consoled by the melancholy conclusion that this was the star which never sets. But from Maine they expected a demonstration of the President's power; instead, it has shown his weakness. The Copperheads are disgusted, and already show their contempt for the whole body of Republican deserters. The coldness of Mr. Weed's reception at Albany was very amusing; the Convention he went to manage took the bit in its mouth and threw the bold rider over its head. If he ever comes down, it will not be in the Union party. Gen. Dix, who had some chance of a nomination up to Monday night, was killed by the Maine telegrams, and was not even complimented with a ballot. The whole crowd of Republicans who went up to Albany to patronize the Democrats have had the cut direct, and if Weed had gone into the prize-ring with John Morrissey, he could not have been knocked down flatter than he is. The pugilist has been too much for the politician. In Maine the Democratic papers openly denounce the President as the cause of their defeat. The Portland Advertiser is especially vindictive: "We say unhesitatingly, for it is God's truth, that the timidity and feebleness of the Executive power in this State over the sources and springs of popular influence have alone caused our mortifying results in Maine, and the sooner it is known to the President, that he may spare other friends in other States a like fate, the better. After this ungrateful conduct of the party they wanted to drive, Raymond & Co. must feel badly. They

"HATRED" AND "PENITENCE."

tail-like little boys to an omnibus.

intended to place themselves at the head of the

Democracy, and find themselves hanging on to its

We wish that Mr. Seward would be a little more cautious in the use of words, even when he goes from the dinner table to the balcony to make a speech. Nobody, as the Secretary very well knows, "hates" the Southern States because they are "applicants for pity and reconciliation." This assumption that a man " hates the South " because he does not blindly accept "my policy," is a bit of pure copper, well enough in Ben Wood's mouth, but out of place in the Secretary of State's. He who hates treason heartily, whether in the shape of armed rebellion or of mobs and murders, is not necessarily actuated by any love of Congress. A House only is no Congress; and The revenge when he seeks for future and permanent curity. We presume, if we may use a personal illustration, that Mr. Seward does not "hate" the assassin who sought him to slay him in his bed-that, like a good Christian, he has forgiven the red-handed knave: but this, we take it, does not alter Mr. Seward's views of the extreme impropriety and inconvenience of midnight assassination.

In another place, in the same outpouring, the honorable Scretary told his enthusiastic auditory that the Rebels are "penitent." Have they set up a stool of auricular confession in the State Office? Has the State Secretary assumed ghostly functions? If so, we grieve that we cannot congratulate him on his penitents, for too many of them seem to be still an udaciously bad lot. The essence of penitence is an admission of wrong-doing. There are Rebels in plenty who for personal considerations and the dear delights of condonation will admit that the insurrectionary South made a mistake, was betrayed into a blunder, and, metaphorically speaking, put her foot into it. A traitor who has only reached this stage of reconstruction may be hugged and kissed by those who have a stomach for it, and who think, as Mr. Seward does, that it will pay to play the smiable, the soft-hearted, and the forgiving; but Mr. Seward knows, as well as we do, that a penitence like this argues no change of heart, and is no security against future secession tantrums. A wrong-doer may be very sick and sorry, and not in the least penitent. If Mr. Seward does n't believe this, let him ask Brother Beecher.

In playing the game of "my policy," it is pretty hard not to blunder. Mr. Seward, without doubt, means to say only the most beautiful things of his Southern penitents-such as "See how sorry they are! Mark their sack-cloth and ashes! Observe how vigorously they gnash their teeth!" with other flapdoodle of a like soapy nature. But the sharp Secretary has not taken into account the inflammatory nature of the Southern heart. He may find that the chevaliers do not relish being thus told that they are 'penitent," and that they are "applicants for PITY and reconciliation." The stiffest lovalists have never demanded of them a humiliation like that which is suggested by these loose phrases. Mr. Seward makes them all suitors in forma pauperis-poor devils in their shirts, with candles in their hands and halters about their necks singing in sad chorus, "Have mercy upon us, miserable offenders!" We fancy respectable Rebels, if there be such, will hardly thank the Secretary for such a strange and blundering benevolence. But, bless you! he couldn't help himself. As matters stand, he must either say these things or say nothing, and the power of holding his tengue the Secretary, with all his wisdom, has not as yet achieved.

The Evening Post says it has once already asked us this question, to which it desires an answer:

"Will The Thibune say squarely that it is opposed to Mr. Stevens's influence in the House; that it will not be content to see him leader there, as he was in the last session? Will it condemn the policy he has announced, and warn the Republican party against it as dangerous to the party and to the country! -To which THE TRIBUNE makes answer:

wherein we agree with him; but he opposes a speedy return to Specie Payments and Specie Prices, and on this question we oppose him to the utmost. He seems disposed to deal harshly with the conquered Rebels, and therein we are known to be at variance with him; but he also stands firmly and fearlessly for Equal Rights and Equal Laws, alike for the lofty and the lowly, the honored and the despised; and for this we do greatly honor him. On the whole, we do not see fit to " warn the Republican party " against Mr.

And now, Messrs, of The Post, answer us a much impler and shorter question-Do you or do you not desire the reelection of Gov. Fenton at our approaching State Election?

Stevens and his views-decidedly not.

HAULING DOWN THE FLAG.

Gen. Dix, who said, a long, long while ago, "If you see a man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot," has now an opportunity of shooting Mr. Raymond. This unpleasant duty is imposed upon bim by a leading editorial in The Times recently, which directly surrenders the little loyalty to Union principles which repeated conessions to Rebel demands had left it.

It is admitted by The Times that the Loval Southern Convention will exert a decided influence on the public mind, and that the members will have to relate many persecutions they have endured from the Rebels, many incidents of cruelty and crime well calculated move the sensibilities and arouse the indignation of the country." It admits "the sufferings these men have endured-the sacrifices they have made-the services they have rendered." Much further than this The Times is compelled to go:

"The men in the South who stood by the Union during the "The men in the South who stood by the Union during the Sebelion think that the political control of the Southern States should now rest exclusively in their hands. That is the practical object of their efforts. They demand the disfran-chisement of all who were in the Rebellion, and the bestow-ment of all political power upon those who were not. The claim is not without plausibility. It seems just and fair, and if it were not utterly and hopelessly impossible, would deserve consideration."

With these premises, even allowing certain misrepresentations of the Southern Union men to pass un questioned. The Times should have formed a different conclusion. Mr. Lincoln did not think it impossible to give the restoration of the Southern States into the hands of their loyal people. His proclamation expressly provided for it. The Times did not think so a year ago, and the Union party still believes that with an upright and firm Executive, nothing could be easier for the Government to accomplish. The minority in which the Union men of the South are found, proves nothing against the duty of the Government to recognize their rights, and we may add that the slightest disposition on the part of the President to acknowledge these rights would show that the loyal minority is by no means so contemptible in numbers as The Times would persuade the public. Now, because of the direct encouragement given to Rebels by the party for which Mr. Raymond speaks, the loyal Southerners live under a reign of terror, and their full strength is but imperfectly represented, even in the Philadelphia Convention. Here is the miserable subterfuge of the renegade policy: To prove that there s no Union party in the South capable of taking charge of its reconstruction, it deliberately encourages and defends the massacres, and threats of greater massacres, which keep that party from rising. Thus The Times declares, as a reason why the Government should not acknowledge the "just and fair" claims of Southern Union men, that "the Southern delegates in Philadelphia actually represent nobody in the South

but themselves." This is not true. They represent the majorities who protested against Secession, and were dragged into it; they represent the 4,000,000 of faithful blacks; they represent thousands of consistent white loyalists in every State, and this representation is none the less direct, because Rebel mobs prevented a full expression of Southern loyalty in the delegate elecions. At least, The Times has already admitted that all the loyalty in the South, during the war, is represented by this Convention, and that admission makes nore vile the argument that the interests of the nation lemand that the whole political power of the South

should be restored by the Government to Rebels. Here is the hauling down of the flag-down as low n the dirt as any whitewashed Rebel could desire. The demand of the Union men to control the restoration of their States is to be refused, according to The Times, not because it is wanting in fairness and justice, but because the Rebel community objects. It has come to this pass that the restoration of the Union is only to be effected by the sacrifice of the Southern men who were true; by the elevation of the Rebels who sought its destruction. Meager and mean are the rights which The Times would concede

Southern Union men are entitled to fall and complete pro-Southern Union men ore entitled to full and complete pro-tection in their rights of person and property, in freedom of peech and of action, in all the Southern States; and if they all to receive it at the hands of the local authorities, they may demand it from the National Government. But in regard the carecise of political power, they must yield to the necessities of the care."

Can the truckling to Stephens and Orr go further than this? Powerless indeed were the flag of the the Union if, where it floats in the South, the loyal men should see in it the emblem of their ruin, and Rebels the sign of their triumph.

A CARD FROM MR. RAYMOND.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Your anxiety about my position in regard to

the extra \$2,000 voted by Congress to each tlember of that body is so extreme that I am prompted to relieve it so far as I In answer to your personal inquiries. I beg leave to say that I did not vote for this allowance; that I secured a reduction of the amount in the Committee on Appropriations which the

Committee on Conference afterward rejected; that I have not drawn a dollar of my share of it, and that I do not intend to do

until after the majority of Congress shall have had an opportunity to repeal the law. I will introduce a bill to that ef ect at the opening of the next session. Permit me to suggest that THE TRIBUNE insist that every candidate for reelection shall pledge himself to vote for the repeal of the law and the refunding of the \$2,000, if it shall have been already drawn from the Treasury. Your obedien servant,

H. J. RAYMOND.

Nesc-York, Sept. 12, 1866. [Mr. Raymond's zeal for retrenchment is rather late in the day, but better late than never. We have no faith in the practicability of getting money back that has been paid out; but we cordially second his suggestion that every candidate for Congress be asked: Will you, if elected, vote to put back the pay of Members to \$3,000 per annum and straighten the crooked Mileage ?" Let the people mark the answers, and govern themselves accordingly .- ED. TRIB.]

The Erening Post prints a part of the published cor-

espondence respecting overtures for Peace at Niagara in 1864, as if to show that Mr. Greelev was self-appointed to go thither, omitting other parts which show explicitly that he went at the President's request, and most reluctantly. What can possibly be gained by such frauds? Surveyor Clark, Santa Fé, New-Mexico, has been directed to commence the laying out of subdivision lines and

townships in Arizona. The monument at the configs of Gila and Sait Rivers, erected by the Mexican Boundary Commission in 1851, is to be the initial point of meridian. Fourteen thousand dollars remain unexpended, to be used for this object at the following rates: \$15 per linenal mile for standard lines, \$12 for townships, and \$10 for ection lines. This is the first survey ever made in this Territory, and preference is to be given those localities required for immediate settlement. By an act of Congress of May 5, 1866, the limit of Arizona was reduced north-west of the Rio Grande-the point between it and the California boundary, 7,823,936 square acres being ceded to Nevada. Arizona has 72,906,304 square acres Nevada, including the Arizona encroachments on the south, and gaining one degree on the east from Utab, has 71,731,741

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION GIVEN THEM IN BOSTON -PANEUIC AND TREMONT HALLS CROWDED TO HEAR THEM SPEAK.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune Bosros, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1868

ARRIVE IN THE CITY. The Republican Committee met the Southern Delegates at the Wooster Railroad depot, and escorted them in open barouches to the botel. As no one building could anommodate the large number who desire to welc fire-tried patriots and firm champions of equal rights, it has been arranged that both Fancuil Hall and Tremont Temple should be opened.

AT FANEUIL HALL.

The Southern delegates were enthusiastically cheered as they made their appearance on the platform of Fancuil Hall

The Southern delegates were enthusiastically cheered as they made their appearance on the pistform of Fanenii Hall this evening. They were introduced by Gov. Bullock, who was loudly cheered when he said that they represented every loyal State except one. South Carolina, and that he regretted that there was not one from that State with whom he could walk arm in arm into this hall. His theory was that South Carolina fraternity was exhausted in another Philadelphia Convention, in which, thank God, he had no part. This saily occasioned roars of laughter. When, in the name of the people of Massachusetts, he welcomed the Southern patriots to Faneuli Hall, the cheering and fapplause were deafening and prolonged again. When he welcomed them to the presence of the great heroes whose portraits adorned these walls, ending the list with the significant emphasis "And those Adamses," the cheering and laughter again broke out. It was not complimentary to Minister Adams and his son, who presided at a Democratio meeting here the provious evening.

The first speaker. Mr. Maynard, was received with tremeadous cheers. By this time there was not even standing room in the hall. His speach has been well received, especially those passaces in which he refuted the standers of the Donacratic orators of the previous evening, and claimed that there was a South, 8.000,000 strong, which did not belong to Jefferson Davis, and that "treason must be made odious." "If you sak," he said, "what you can do for us, I point to the example of Maine, and say go and do likewise, (Cheers.) The question is not whether we are to have thirty-six or twenty six States. The glorious army of the Union, but shall the saviors of the country or traitors and their allies rule it; 'Shouts.) No compromise with traitors! Is it, shall Grant and his boys in blue of Lees and his Robel herdes govern as! Let no minor or other issue distract you. The question of Reconstruction is whether the the States are in or out of the Union, but shall the saviors of the country or tra

GOV. BEOWNLOW'S SPEECH.

GOV. BEOWNLOW'S SPEECH.

Gov. Brownlow followed and made one of his usual speeches full of sharp hits. His assertion that as he was Governor of the great reconstructed State of Tennessee and not a mere accidental Pre-ident who wished to maintain the dignity of the office, was drowned in a tunult of deafening cheers. He kept the audience in s roar. An almsion to Beecher's bogus charity brought down the House. He said that of the delegation from Tennessee which put Johnson in nomination at Baltimore in 1534 not one stood by him now. All were with Congress. (Cheets. He contrasted the President's condect toward Tennessee before and since "my policy" was insugrated and showed that he was now the author, aider and abetter of the Robel policy in that State. He said the President had encouraged the Robels to call a Convention, which would meet to-morrow to overthrow the State government. Seward had already shown his determination to refuse to recognize the present loyal Legislatore. The Governor said he had already made arrangements for a loan of 10,000 muskets, and with these in the hands of the Tennessee loyalists, he would go back and try issues with the President's friends. He arged the Northern people to come out in all their strength at the Fall elections, and if there were two candidates, to vote for the most Radieal [Deafening cheers.]

people to come out in all their strength at the Fall elections, and if there were two candidates, to vote for the most Radical. [Deafening cheers.]

ADDERS OF COL. FOPE AND JUDGE WARMOUTH.

Col. Pope of Missouri made a legal political argument, and was followed by Judge Warmouth, who was introduced as true to the "sentiments of universal liberty," and was enthusiastically cheered. His assertion that Massachusetts was natically cheered. His assertion that Massachusetts was natically cheered. His assertion that Massachusetts was natically cheered. His assertion that Massachusetts was not half as radical as loyal Louisiana was appliated warmly. The President's plan of reconstruction and the Congressional plan were both wrong, for the Rebels were neither entitled one, as Johnson held, nor after ratifying the amendment, as Congress said, to rule the South. [Cheers.] They were dead States, Both territory and people are subject to the sovereign will of their conquerors. [Loud cheers.] He bravely fought in the Union army for the territory and the loyal men of the South, and he didn't care a blank what became of the Rebels. [Loud cheers.] The nation had the right to hang, banish or pardon any Rebel, and blot out all State lines if necessary. (Cheers.] Therefore, he desired your Scantors and Representatives to pass Summer's reconstruction bill. [Deafening cheers]. Therefore, he desired your Scantors and Representatives to pass Summer's reconstruction bill. [Deafening cheers]. To sead down the non-constructed States a military Governor [cries of Butler and cheers for Butler], and he wanted Butler to have full authority to act for the North. Then Louisiana would be made loyal. [Deafening cheers]. All loyal men in Louisiana believed in the travitoric decline. The Constitutional Amendment was good in its way, but it was a poor way. It reduced representation, but did not enfranchise loyalists, nor protect them nor give them the power there. He had seen 300 loyal men murdered in New Grieban of Mapile as an im-

Louisiana the protection of negro suffrage, was received with equal favor.

ADDRESS OF MR. GRIFFIN OF MOBILE.

Senator Wilson introduced Mr. Griffin of Mobile as an impartial suffrage man. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Griffin said that the leaders of the Rebellion insult our flag on every occasion. Many of them are as resolved as ever to attain independence. No steamer in the Gulf Statos files the Stars and Stripes, because the people would not patronize them if they did. In firemen's processions the Rebel banner is carried draped in black. These leaders are cultivating a spirit of violence. Loyal men, for instance, are leaving Mobile; they are insulted, ostractized, expelled or murdered. Soon there will be no loyalty left. He mentioned many facts to show the fieldish spirit of the heaten traitors in Alabama. His avovais of Radical and Slavery doctrines were warmly applauded. The loyal people of the South as a class are in favor of impartial-suffrage. [Loud cheers.] If there had been no election pending in the Northern States, two-thirds or even three-fourths of even the Border States would have voted for impartial suffrage at the Philadelphia Convention. [Cheers.] He scathed the Northern Opilitonans who tore down the Philadelphia platform, some of whom were sitting mear him.

frage at the Philadelphia Convention. [Cheers.] He scathed the Northern politicians who tore down the Philadelphia platform, some of whom were sitting near him.

ADDRESS OF MR. PASCHALL OF TEXAS.

Mr. Paschal of Texas spoke next. His radical atterances were, as all radical sentiments were warmly applicated.

BOTH MERTINGS IN SESSION ALL NIGHT.

A message was now read from Trempte saying that 3.500 men and women were assembled there and would remain the morning. Every indication is that this audience (Fancuit Hall) will remain the same length of time.

Mr. Haudolph of Louisiana is now addressing the audience. He began by saying that he came as an anctioneer. Andy Johnson had put down his name for \$500 for a freedmen's school in Louisiana, but although often dunned he would not pay it. "Who bids 50 cents?" Nobody did.

THE SOUTHERN LOVALISTS AT PATERSON, N. J.

THE WIGWAM CROWDED - GREAT ENTHUSIASM

SPEECHES BY THE HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS

JUDGE HEISLAND, AND SENATOR BUCKLEY. The Union men of Paterson held a monster meeting ast evening at the Wigwam. The building will hold com-fortably 3,000 persons, and last night it was densely crowded fortably 3,000 persons, and last night it was densely crowded with a respectable and enthusiastic crowd of loyal Unionists. The occasion was the visit of several of the delegates from the Southern Loyalists' Convention. Only a short notice of the meeting had been given, yet, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm, the assemblage was everything that could be desired. Every loyal sentiment was loudly cheered, while at the same time the severest decunciation of the President's policy was enthusiastically indorsed. Among the immense audience were a large number of ladies, who, during the proceedings, evinced their interest by joining in the general enthusiass. Upon the stage were the following gentlemen, whose appearance was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering, which lasted several minutes: The Hon. John M. Botts, Leronss Sherwood, Texas, Judge Heisland, New-Orleans, Col. Flut, Mo.; Gen. Hart. Florida; Col. Leidergerber, St. Louis, Gen. T. D. Hoxsey, Tuttle, Senator B. Buckley and Mr. Charles Danforth.

Danforth. Senator Benjamin Buckley was unanimously called to the chair.

Senator Buckley, upon taking the Chair, made a few appropriate remarks.

Senator Buckley, upon taking the Chair, made a few appropriate remarks.

The Hon. Mr. Botts, who was received with several rounds of applause, then addressed the assembly briefly, in substance as follows: He was extremely obliged to them for their very cordial reception. It is not on the programme for him to speak. He came for an entirely different purpose. Two years previously several New-Jerseymen sat at his table, and were in the neighborhood of his home. They annoyed him very much for they stole his fences. [Laughter.] But as he lay in his bed during the cold night, be thought of the brave boys outside, and it occurred to him that had he been with thom, he would have done unto others as they did nuto him. [Applicated here to heart of his daughter. [Laughter and cheers.] To visit the runaways was the object of his visit to New-Jersey, and especially to Paterson. He should not say anything more that night as he was suffering from a throat affection occasioned by visiting Philadelphia where they met with such an extraordinary and glorious reception. He would be in Paterson accertal days and would probably have another opportunity of addressing them with greater case. [Loud cheers.]

Judge Heisland of New-Orleans was next called, and met with a warm reception. with a warm reception.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE HEISLAND.

Judge Heisland of New-Orleans was next called, and met with a warm reception.

He said his vibit to the town of Patersan was wholly unexpected. It was the second time be had ever placed his fool on the soil of New-Jersey. The City of New-Orleans was his home. Sad though it was to say it, he could scarcely call it a home, notwithstanding it was a portion of this great and free country. He was composed to say that there was such a want of freedom there, he might truly call himself an erile. There were several present like himself, but, thank God, there was still a home of sympathy and hearts of friendship where they then stood. [Prolonged cheers.] The speaker thee proceeded to give a socienct and raphi sketch of the causes that produced the Rebellion and referred to the so-called great principle which the South had for years made the cause of turnoil to the country. Speaking of the principle for which the South fought, the speaker said: If there was any justice in heaven, such a scheme, founded on wrong and oppression, never could succeed. [Loud and prolonged applause.] They endeavored to establish the Confederacy on false notions, and miscaiculated their own strength as well as the loyality of the people of the Northern States. They thought the people would stand inly by rather than trouble themselves to save the country. The people thought with him probably, however, that if they could leave no other heritage to their children than these glorious, free and undivided United States, they had left them a rich inheritance indeed. [Immense cheering.] There had been some who had lived throughout the war, loyal Southerners, in the extreme Southern States, whose situations were easier imagined than described. They found themselves isolated from all friends because they refused to bow the knew to that Baal of Soccession. Their position was truly oppressive. The course pursued by the President in power who were there before the war. Consequently loyal men were exies. [Cries of shame.] Would they permit such a state of th